## GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR TAX

The \$300,000,000 Bill Has Been Paralyzing to Trade.

War Budget Advanced in Parliament to Cheekmate a Heavy Withdrawal of Excisable Goods From Bond-The Danger of Foreign Complications-An Anglo-American Entente.

LONDON, March 2 .- Keeping up its character for thrills, the week closes today with two fresh sensations. No Parliament is more Jealous of its traditions and ceremonles than the British House of Com mons, and a long-cherished tradition is that budget night shall be the one fulled for weeks and well led up to

Judge, then, into what a whirl of conjectures Mr. Balfour has thrown the politi cians by suddenly announcing in the House of Commons last night that the budget will be taken at two days' notice, that is, on Monday.

"Dissolution," said many members, as they rushed into the lobbies to send despatches to their constituents, and their explanation is widely echoed in the press today. The Government, it is declared, sees the country flushed with joy over the suc cesses in South Africa, and means to seize the moment to appeal to the electoratefor a mandate to carry the war through to Pretoria, or unconditional surrender on the part of the Boers, and to remake the map of South Africa on the principle of no more republics.

But as a matter of fact, dissolution is the one thing least likely to happen in English the Chancellor of the Exchequer hurries on the budget in this way because he wants to checkmate the merchants of wine. spirits, and tobacco, who are withdrawing large quantities of excisable goods from bond to escape the inevitable increases of duty, by which, in part, the cost of the war must be defrayed. There is, moreover, a general desire on the part of the govern ment, as well as on that of the taxpayer himself, to have done with the suspense, to paralyzing to trade, and to let the country know how it has to bear its provisional war bill of \$300,000,000

The income tax is now aiready at the war level of eightpence in the pound—what a contrast to Mr. Gladstone's twopence in 1874!—and must, of course, go up, but each added penny only brings in two millions sterling, and the Chancellor wants sixty millions sterling. Lord Derby used to tay that England drank herself out of the Alabama difficulty. The excise upon England's prodigious beer barrel paid that bill, and it will doubtless help to pay this year's war bill. Beer taxes hit the workingman. The plutocrat may be got at by wine duties and increased estate duties, but after all possi-ble sources of taxation have been tapped, the Chancellor must horrow largely, trust-ing to a war indemnity from the Republics

to recoup him later on. Old taxes increased, rather than new taxes, are expected, though one Government supporter is heard to ask, significantly enough in the circumstances of the moment, how much could be made out of diamonds in the way of taxation. The second attempted sensation with

which the week closes arises out of the somewhat vague Australian and Canadian despatches to the effect that Mr. Cham-berlain has, under the pledge of secrecy, asked the colonial government to supply further troops for South Africa in the event of the British soldiers now there be-

impossible to say what exact weight should be attached to such messages, even if sent. Anxiety as regards Russia's armed threat upon Herat seems, so far as the public knows, to be removed this week by the Czar's declared refusal to allow his Government to take advantage of England's preoccupation in South Africa.
On the Pacific side of Asia fateful April

approaches, with the breaking up of the ice and the loosening of Japan's hands for Morocco, too, have come, this week, vague, if ominous, reports of long dreaded Free, and the Twelve Apostles."

Why, sir, you might as justly endeavor to to bribe the Twelve Apostles."

Well, returned Cofonel Thompson, "I believe I once heard that one of the Apostles accepted a bribe, and if I am not saidly mistaken. Senator, he was a silver man," the remark changed the entire tenor of the conversation, and while every man in the remark changed the entire tenor of the conversation, and while every man in the remark changed the entire tenor of the conversation, and while every man in the remark changed the entire tenor of the conversation, and while every man in the remark changed the entire tenor of the conversation, and while every man in the remark changed the entire tenor of the conversation, and while every man in the remark changed the entire tenor of the conversation, and while every man in the remark changed the entire tenor of the conversation, and while every man in the remark changed the entire tenor of the conversation, and while every man in the remark changed the entire tenor of the conversation, and while every man in the remark changed the entire tenor of the conversation, and while every man in the remark changed the entire tenor of the conversation, and while every man in the remark change." these enquiries it is owing, not to the probability of immediate business for the British Army elsewhere, but to the discussion now proceeding in Government circles as to the means of maintaining or-der and inaugurating new forms of gov-ernment during the interregnum which must succeed war in South Africa.

Tommy Atkins the 'verdomde roodnek' of the Boer, will not do for this regime of martial law and peaceful reconstruction, and suggestions have been earnestly pressed upon the ministry, from South Africa and elsewhere, that after the war the republics should be left in the hands, not of English garrisons of regular solar welcome such an exodus, for two years, at least, and probably forever?

Wherever one goes among politicians one realizes the keen interest and half-conceai, ed anxiety with which they watch the approaching Presidential campaign in America in its bearing upon the Anglo-America can entente. Remembering the Sackville West case, they are today, through the "Times," strongly urging the Government not to displace so coul and experienced an Ambassador as Lord Pauncefote on the question of age at this critical moment. "A Presidential adection."

Presidential election," remarks the "Times," "puts a severe, even a dangerous, strain upon political virtue," and adds, "We cannot leave our Empire at the mercy of changes and chances of politics in any other country." When the "Times"

phatic British "No!" A few months hence it may be different, but today England hieran either to receive or impose unconditional surrender, and she does not dream of replacing the Republics. She may be right on wrong, vindictive, or merely lealpus of her tuture security, but estimating public feeling as it is expressed today, that exemple the conjugation of the conjugation

The Only Honest Way.

(From the Philadeiphia Ledger.)

The one thing needed for the revival of indity and prosperity in Porto Rico, according to a President, his Secretary of War, his Govern Goneral of Porto Rico, his Porto Ricos Commiscer, and the almost universal opinion of an animded mon in this country, is the utter densition of all tariff barriers. Any other course dishonerable, impolitic, gnd, presumably, uno stitutional.

Cornell's Mosaie Pictures (From the Indiampolis News.) The largest mousic pictures ever executed in this country are soon to be placed in the Sage Memorial Chapel at Cornell University. The celling deceation will embrace angels and arch-angels surrounding a cross in attitudes of adoraIN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

"Now that the testimony in the Montana Senatorial case has ended, it might be timely to say a few words concerning the animosity which led to the bitter figh' made against Senator Clark by the socalled 'memorialists,' " said Willia . E. Ryan, of New York, at the Riggs last night. Mr. Ryan is connected with the Nixon Company and has copper interests.

"The whole war began when Marcus Daly, John D. Rockefeller, and the Hagen and Travis Mining Company of California formed a copper trust which was intended to corner the world's supply of the metal and to make prices. 'Amalgamated Cop-per' was just being floated, and in order to get the control it was necessary to get the United Verde Copper mine in Arizona into the ring. This mine is a big factor in the world's output and last year a Lon-don syndicate offered \$100,000,000 to secure uon syndicate offered \$100,000,000 to secure
if. Senator Clark owns the United Verde
and when approached by Rockefeller and
Daly with the copper trust proposition he
absolutely refused to hear of the matter
and, much to the rage and discount. and, much to the rage and disgust of those in the trust, continued to operate the mine independently and to make a corper impossible. It is a fact that as long as the United Verde works the output and price of copper cannot be controlled. An the Chiles copper cannot be controlled. An attempt was then made to injure the stocks represented by Senator Clark's holdings, with a boomerang rerult, as holdings, with a boomerang rerult, as W. C. Wihiney went under in the fight bury call came for me.

"A gentleman wanted my services immediately to attend upon his baby who he the blow meant for Mr. Clark and suc-cumbed to the tune of \$17,000,000. The war is still on and it was not the clumsy efforts of Marcus Daly that piled up evi-dence against the Montana Senator, but the fine hand and keen brain of Rockefeller, who has wrecked many men who dared to stand in his path. Further, the fight will continue, whether Mr. Clark is unseated or not. It is the Copper Trust against a copper king, and odds are even

on both. Hon. Miles Ross, formerly Representa-tive from the Third New Jersey district. in politics just now. The probability is that | at the Raleigh from New Brunswick. 41 s a big Democrat in the Trust State and ranked second to former Senator Smi'h and will probably be a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City on July 4. He is an extensive coal operator and has many friends in

> Thomas R. Bard, the Senator-elect from Thomas R. Bard, the Senator-elect from California, who succeeds former Senator White, arrived in the city last night, accompanied by Mrs. Bard, his two daughters, Dr. Q. Bard, Col. J. R. Gilmore, and William M. Hilliker, all registered from San Francisco. The newly elected Senator is a tall, broad-shouldered man, with a grey montache and long grey hig. He grey moustache and long grey hair. He has a pleasant bearing and is self made. While possessed of many millions, his wealth was obtained through careful spec-ulation in oil lands in southern California. and he holds that he has not an enemy in the world. He will remain in Washing-ton during the present session, and will be quartered at the Normandie.

F. W. McCutcheon, formerly a prominent lawyer in St. Paul, Minn., is at the Shoreham from New York, where he is prac-

Charles S. Hernly, an Indiana Republican leader, is at the Ebbitt from New-castle. He held a conference with Sec-retary Dick yesterday, and reports all well in the Hoosier State.

Col. "Phil" Thompson, of Kentucky, and Senator Stewart, of Nevada, were the cen-tre of a group of Senators and Representa-tives at Chamberlin's last night. The two principals were engaged in a lengthy argument over the respective morals of city boards of aldermen and State Legislatures, and the case with which these might be purchas d. Senator Stewart stated that the root of all bribery was the trusts, but that despite the efforts of the monopolies to obtain influence in the United States Senate, they had ever failed to dominate any action of that body. Colonel Thompson, with a siy wink at those present, at once engaged with the venerable legislator and intimaced that the Senate could be bribed as easily as any body of city coun-

climen. The Senator became thoroughly warmed up, and said in a combative tone: "Do you mean to even intim to that the United States Senate could be purchased?"

"I am an earnest advocate of the New South, and am anxious to see it prosper," said W. B. Asher, of New Orleans, at the National last night, "but I see no need for

National last right, but I see no need for exaggerating our progress.

"I see many interviews and articles stating that the South has so many cotton mills that New England might as well drop off the map, and other statements that within a few years we will not send a bale of the raw material to the North hale of the raw material to the North Now, this is not so, and it will be a long not of English garrisons, of regular sol-diers, but of the citizen soldiers of Canada, Australasia, Cape Colony, and Natal, un-der the command of two commissioners, trunishes at least three-fourths of the who shall be more than soldiers, and who who shall be more than some who shall be more than some who shall be trusted alike by the Dutch and would be trusted alike by the Dutch and British; such men, for instance, as Sir spindles in the world, and the Charles Warren. Plenty of young Englishmen would gladly volunteer for such mills now being constructed. The difference between 5,000,000 spindles and 75, and the colonials, but would construct the raw material which manufacture the raw material which the manufacture is the room we to manufacture the raw material which we now produce, represents the room we have for expansion in the mill line. It means more mills than our generation can erect, and I therefore hold out an in-vitation to all capitalists to come to Dixle and build. At the present rate of new mill construction, which is rapid, it will be at least fifty years before we have a mill capacity proportionate to our production of cotton The South is not loaded down with mills as has been intimated, and all comers will find money-making chances there."

"I am greatly interested in the coming I am greatly interested in the counting International Congress of Railways, to be held at Paris in September," said A M. Talbet, of Loudon, England, at the Arlington last night, "I am connected in an official way with one of our largest English In any other country." When the "Times" leader writer penned that last sentence he probably had in his mind, as most British politicians have, the possibility of approaches from President McKinley, under the stimulus of Mr. Montagu White and the Irish and German vote, to induce the British Government to close the war and recognize the status of the republics.

Trying to gauge British feeling quite impartially, it is believed that much as an index and the status of the republics.

Angle American enterie means to Regiand. Anglo-American entente means to England, cars, the automatic block system, ballast, any such approaches in the present mood of exhaust and draft in locomorives, this nation could only result in an embrakes and couplings, the use of liquid phatic British "No!" A few months kence least, electric traction. I am a great be-liever in the railway pension system for employes, and am glad the Pennsylvania system has taken it up successfully. There is a strong desire to have the next o ugress in Washington, and I think the majority of the delegates will favor it."

William B. Melish, E. L. Lewis, J. W. Montgomery, G. J. Neare, H. C. Hutchinson, and O. P. McCarthy, a delegation of Myalic Shriners from Cincinnati, Ohio, are at Willard's, making arrangements for the coming pilgrimage of Camels and Believers to Washington, where the Ancient and Ara-bic Order will hold its convention, May 22 and 23 next. The visitors are being looked after by Frank K. Raymond and Frank H. Thomas, and will return home impressed with the bounteous hospitality of the Cap-

Pathos and Dignity.

(From the Philadelphia Record )
London, Feb. "Have you heard toe charming story of Major Childe, who was killed in action? Before the light began he said to a comride, if he fell to write over his grave: "Is it well with the Childe?" and the answer "It is well." I have hever heard a pun with such pathos and dignity.

INTERVIEWS AND INCIDENTS.

That great sucresses often have their origin based on slight margins is a fact that very few would be likely to dispute, This idea was emphasized very forcibly upen a Times reporter a few evenings ago when, at a small social gathering, various events were under discussion and personal experiences more or less dependent upor trivial circumstances were topics in the general conversation. "I knew of an instance," said one of the party, a physician,, where a friend of mine, who has been for several years engaged in the successful practice of medicine in a large city, thinks he got his start in life from a generous indulgence in hot Scotch whisky, and as he told it to me some time ago I will relate it told it to me so to you as nearly as possible in his lingo

door, but patients were few and far he-tween in those days. One bitter cold win-ter night, a friend of my father, a venera-ble Scotch gentleman, invited me to pass the evening with him. He had on his ta-ble some of the best Scotch whisky ever

"A gentleman wanted my services immediately to attend upon his baby who he was certain was very iii. I was feeling first rate. The cold crisp air had a good effect upon me and I followed him to his house. In a host rate of almost one every two seconds, and said he: "Many choice house is a service in the writer that it was distressing to see how rapidly they did their work—right and left hands, for "yes" and "no," moved so swiftly that the procession of pictures passed by at the rate of almost one every two seconds, and said he: "Many choice house in the writer that it was distressing to see how rapidly they did their work—right and left hands, for "yes" and "no," moved so swiftly that the procession of pictures in the writer that it was distressing to see how rapidly they did their work—right and left hands, for "yes" and "no," moved so swiftly that the procession of pictures in the writer that it was distressing to see how rapidly they did their work—right and left hands, for "yes" and "no," moved so swiftly that the procession of pictures passed by at the rate of almost one every two seconds, and said he: "Many choice has been been and it was distressing to the writer that it was distressi house. In a back parlor there was a whole family gathered about that sick child, his grandmothers, mother, with several

his grandmothers, mother, with several aunts and uncles, and the very much distressed father, who was certain his first-born was on the borderland of Paradise.

"The child was not ill. I sat down and prescribed some simple remedy and would have gone home, but my legs refused to do their duty. The room was as hot as a re-l-hot stove could make it, and that following upon my evening's potations, had a grievous effect. My brain was clear enough, but my legs were as useless to me as the legs of the crib in which the following upon my evening's potations, had a grievous effect. My brain was clear enough, but my legs were as useless to me as the legs of the crib in which the babe was resting. In that case I just determined to look wise, glare at the baby, and give it my best attentions. In about two hours I was all right. The baby had drupped into a gentle slumber, and after promising to call again in the morning I got away.

got away.
"The praise I received from the relatives of that baby for my untiring atten-tion gave me the reputation of being a first-class doctor for children. But if I had not indulged in the libations I devoted myself to early in the evening I would not have remained with my infantile patient

In front of a little store in a remote part of the city a few days ago a small com-pany of people were admiring an admira-ble portrayal of a cat in repose. It was a fine figure of a Maltese half-grown kit-ten resting on a luxurious-appearing mat in the window of the store, and its perfect appearance to nature attracted many comappearance to nature attracted many com-ments of favor. As in all parties, however, there was one critic. This was a young gentieman who found many faults in the handsome work of art. He pointed out the defects to an appreciative woman who had been strongly inclined to join in the general commendation of the artist's work. and was nearly changing the entire senti-ment of the gazers, when the work of art stretched out its paws and, after a long yawn and curving its back, changed its po-sition and slumbered again.

ition and slumbered again.
The critic sought shelter in the first The critic sought sheller in the first street car available and the small boy con-tingent of his audience made the welkin ring with their expression of disregard for his opinions concerning the difference between art and nature.

Within the past few days a party of gen-tlemen were enjoying themselves at a mod-est feast in a well-known suburban resort

tear Washington. They were smoking good 5-cent cigars and indulging in whatever beverages the fancies of those present respectively suggested. Public affairs was the principal topic of discussion until one of the little coteric casting his eyes around sali: "Gentlemen, think we had better superstitious it was very evident that there was not one among those present who felt that the addition of another man to the little congregation would be heartily welsittle congregation would be nearth; ver-comed. Incidents of how other men be-come scared when only thirteen were gath-ered together became subjects of general discussion that somehow did not seem so entrancing as it was before the suggestion to break away and go home was advanced, One of the party remembered that he was the guest at a dinner given not long ago to a gentleman who was about to depart on a business mission to Europe. The list of invitations to the banquet numbered fifteen, but when the dinner was served and well under way some supersensitive individual discovered that two of those in. vited to the feast were not present and called attention to two vacant seats, leaving only thirteen at the table. With a pale face and trembling voice this bete noir of the dinner announced the fact and a chill like that of a London fog overcome the party. The gentleman in whose honor the dinner was given and who was to sail on the morrow for England seemed nearly ready to faint until a wise man arose in the midst of the assembly and cordially in-vited one of the waiters at the table to join the feasters. "This," said the parrator. settled things all right. Our guest sailed as Le had intended to do, made a success of his mission, and returned without hav-

"I know of something in the same line."

"I know of something in the same line."
said another of the company. "I know of a man who proposed marriage to a beautiful woman on the thirteenth of the month. He was married on the thirteenth day of a succeeding month, and is as happy today, which is just thirteen years after that event, as any man in Washington, or anywhere else. I am the individual, he said, looking around to see that the magic circle of twelve was not intruded upon by another arrival.

ing experienced a single discomfort and

"I have some knowledge of the effects of the number thirteen myself," said another member of the party. His hearers thought they detected a deviation from the symmetry of the record in his manner, but 'let's have it," they said, and he told this

"My father," he said, "was a lover of horse flesh. He liked to play the races, but he never owned but one horse. That horse was thirteen hands high if he was an inch. My old dad paid \$1,300 for him, and he bought him on the 13th day of a February several years ago. He entered him for a race that was to take place on the thirteenth day of some mouth—I don't know what month—and I bet every dollar. I could rake and scrape upon him." Then this gentleman stopped to think about some things and his auditors became important with the control of the co "Well, go one with your yarn.

said one of the number, "How much did you win?" "That horse came in last in the race," was the reply. Then a motion to adjourn

was put and unanimously adopted. An Honest Opinion.

(From the Detroit Free Press.) The surpliced chear uses evening service. But all during the consequence evening service. But all during the consequence hours there had been a peculiar sound outside as if a child were crying. In reality it was something the matter with the organ, it could be leard distinctly in the auditorium of the church. When the choir sung the recessional and marched slowly out of the church into the dressing rooms one of the young ladies among dressing rooms one of the young ladies among dressing rooms one of the young ladies are The surpliced choir had done its duty for vening service. But all during the ch ours there had been a peculiar sound on

AMERICAN ART IN PARIS

Washington Painters Ignored in the Committee's Selections.

Western Continent Artists, However, Will Figure in Exhibitions of Oil, Water Color, and Pastel-The Coming Tenth Annual Exhibition of the Society of Water Colors.

The Art Department of the Paris Expotion of 1900 has made public a list of picures by American artists which are to be exhibited at the exposition next summer, A survey of the list shows that none of the two store or more professional artists who reside in Washington is represented in the exhibit. The writer knows of but one who submitted pictures to the jury, and that one is himself. The American picture prodble some of the best Scotch whisky ever trewed, plenty of lemons, sugar, and bot water, and to shorten the story I induiged freely, but felt no bad effect from my potations whatever. I left early and just as the country. The jury at best had a fatiguing experience, as the number of pictures offered was quite large. A gentleman who was present during the judging not is probably greater than that of any man who was present during the judging told the writer that It was distressing to two seconds, and said he: "Many choice things were turned down."

Like as not, but as always, the impotent clamor of the rejected will subside, and the dreadful cliques and rings will spread their pictures before the world at Paris, and those who are left out will be forgotten those who are left out will be forgotten until such time as they produce something of such distinguished excellence as to land them in the front rank.

At an exhibition like the coming one at Paris, it is not important that every clever man who sends a good picture to the jury should have it hung upon the wall.

What is important, however, is that from the heaf American nictures received in

the best American pictures produced in

the last ten years enough of them should be selected to impress the exposition vis-litor with the fact that American art is fast reaching that point in vitality power where it must be clear to the Eng-lish and Continental crities that it is only matter of time-and a short time at that when American pictures will take a leadat the names in the present list, and the strong pictures which bear these names, convinces one that the excellence of the representation is undoubted. In the case of a few of these one may conjecture per sonal influence and not alone the merit of the work won them a place in that brilliant company; but it is safe to believe that these few will be cared for by the hanging committee and placed where they will do the least possible harm.

There never was gathered under one roof so many choice modern pictures as were shown at Chicago in 1893. The writer, who was an obscure exhibitor there, will never forget how bewildering were those first fer days in the Art Building at Chicago. The matter of finding pictures and remember-ing where important things hung was out of the question. It took weeks to become of the question. It took weeks to become familiar with the location of rooms and sections. The writer at that time, never laving been abroad, recognized in this exposition the opportunity of a life-time, and outsily settled down to the opportunity of a life-time. familiar with the location of rooms and sections. The writer at that time, never l-aving been abroad, recognized in this exposition the opportunity of a life-time, and quietly settled down to three months earnest study of that extensive and wonderfully varied collection. There was an opportunity to compare the art of the nations. The many other buildings with their interesting, exhibits, were only entered. interesting exhibits were only entered when some friend from out of town arrived with only a week at his disposal, and was determined to see the whole show.

Modern vs. Ancient Art. The months at Chicago were of untold value-useful to the student beyond the European trip, which followed three years

later, and which included the Salon in sald: "Gentlemen, i think we had better adjourn than sit here longer. There is an even dozen of us here. Some fellow might thinteen and make it a baker's dozen."

Berlin, Much was learned, of course, of the old masters in the great museums at London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, The Hague, and in Dresden, but the first concern of the student is the advanced thinteen and the student of the student is the advanced. Paris and the International Exposition a

tenor of the conversation, and while every to imagine them greater than the moderns man in the party hooted the idea of being It is illogical. On this earlier art is founded the advanced schools of today, whose eclecticism, earnestness, and good judgment it is unreasonable to deny. is a note of pessimism and considerable that may be regarded as commercial shrewdness in the extravagant by high regard for the old masters which obtains today. The apples that hang over the wall are ever the fairest, but in the last analysis scarcity does not necessarily imply superi

sdyanced student to go to Paris this sumadvanced student to go to Faris inis sum-mer and take a month at least for reveling in the picture display. A month could not be so profitably spent elsewhere, and it will be some years before such another opportunity will occur.

Among many acknowledged leaders

whose pictures go to Paris are the following: Winslow Homer, Robert Blum, Charles H. Davis, George de Potest Brush, John Sargent, Cecilia Beaux, Abbott Thayer, William M. Chase, Kenyon Cox. J. F. Murphy, Boiton Jones, Childe Hassam, the Harrisons, John La Forge, W. L. Lathrop, Robert W. Vonnah, J. A.den Wier, Horatio Walker, C. C. Curren, and that great quartette of recently deceased artists, Innes, Wyant Martin, and Picknell, What names are there left which are vitally important one would like to ask the What hundreds of grumbling artists whose pic-tures have been rejected. Have they not patriotism and pride enough to be glad that this brilliant and able company represent their native land in this art congre

of the world? The larger part of the 175 pictures ar well-arown examples of the men they rep-resent, familiar to the public as prize-winning pictures during the last ten years. and no longer owned by the artists,

borrowed for Paris.

Winslow Homer, George Janes, Abbott
Thayer, and Wyant are about the only names who have so large a number of pic-tures as four in the collection. Most of the 'cading men are represented by two; many of them by one only. There are but four pictures in pastel and only seventeen water colors, and the water colors are all notable examples by widely differing schools. There appears to be no narrow ness in this direction, but quality of the most advanced and scholarly sort has been insisted upon. There are six pastels and about 150 oils.

about 150 oils.

Some of the leading men are absent from the list, and one wonders why. F. Hopkinson Smith, Harry Fenn, Smedley, Kellar, Pathast, Ross Turner, J. Appleton Brown, Eaton, Farrer, and Frederick Deliman, the President of the academy, Tryon, who won the Carnegie prize last year, Smille, Parton, Mowbry, and C. Y. Turner, well-known painters in oil, have nothing there. Perhaus of all these absenters E. L. Henry. Perhaps of all these absentees E. L. Henry will be missed most of all. It is admitted his technique is far from the last word on that question, but his drawing is truer than George Fuller's and better than many of the men who persist in treating his wonderful genre pictures with contempt. Henry can afford it, however. His tiny masterpieces will be treasured some day, as the Dutch work of Terborg and Dow

is treasured today, and when that day comes some of these narrow sticklers for technique, feeling quality, and atmosphere will be so far outranked in their narrow field their pictures and even their names will drift into oblivion. Narrowness in young students can be overlooked, but it exhausts one's patience to see men ma-ture and acknowledged leaders in their will drift into oblivion. Narrowness in especially for the exhibition, butting in young students can be overlooked, but it exhausts one a patience to see men mature and acknowledged leaders in their profession persist in what has come to be profession persist in what has come to be primarily on doing some goe "or", which stand before Henry's great picture of "The First Railroad in New York State" good opinion of their fellows, but if the "The First Railroad in New York State" good opinion of their fellows, but if the said of the section when in a previous Companies in a previ

1 -----Palais Royal Price Surprises.



THOUSAND have been profiting by the "Surprise Sale" of Dress Fabrics at The Palais Royal. The history of the Sale deserves repetition. The goods were intended for a merchant in a city far greater than Washington. They were thrown on the importers' hands because of the said merchant developing financial weakness. Seeking a cash outlet, the importers closed the entire lotnearly \$50,000 of Spring-Summer goods-to The Palais Royal representative. The first instailment--received last Monday-caused a veritable "Surprise Sale." Not only was the sale the talk in the stores and in the homes, but importers and manufacturers of Dress Goods all over the United States heard of it. This one and that have come to us. The result is another surprise sale begins tomorrow.

Lot	1-5,000 yards Foulard Silks, 75c value at	50c yard.
Lot	2-5,000 yards Taffeta Silks, 68c value, at	39c yard.
Lot	3-6,000 yards Tailor Suitings, 75c value at	44c yard.
Lot	4-12,000 yards Imported Dimities, 25c value, at	13c yard.
Lot	5—15,000 yards Woven Madras, 15c value, at	9c yard.
Lot	6-5,000 yards Black Silks, \$1.25 value, at	98c yard.
Lot	7—1,000 yards Black Taffeta, 75c value at	59c yard.
Lot	8—1,000 yards Satin Challie, 50c value, at	29c yard.
Lot	9-7,500 yards Mercerized Foulards, 50c value, at	29c yard.
Lot 1	O-10,000 yards French Organdies, 37½c value, at	25c yard.
Lot 1	1-20,000 yards Reliable Linings, 25c value, at (Choice of Mercerized Satine, Spun Glass, Silk-finish Percaline, and Linen Canva	19c yard.

# "Opening" Suits and Wraps.

S PRING Suits, Separate Skirfs. Waists and Wraps for 1900.

Ladies', misses,' and children's. A complete collection—a \$150,000 stock—a very thorough object lesson in all the best new styles. Paris, London, Berlin, and New York are brought to you on this third floor. Sifted-the cheap and vulgar, the expensive and extreme styles have been all rejected. We think the "Opening" will demonstrate that the Palais Royal is headquarters for refined tailor made garments. Least prices. The Palais Royal's cash business assures best goods at little more than asked elsewhere for the trashy, and very much less than prevailing at other high-class establishments.



## Tomorrow's "Opening" Souvenir Prices are Given Below:

Cloth Suits.

\$10.00 tomorrow for the new \$13.50 Suits, in three attractive styles; fac-similes of expensive garments imported from Paris and Lon-

\$14.75 tomorrow for the \$16.50 Suits, of English Broadcloths, Venetians, and Homespuns. All the best of

Dress Skirts.

54.44 tomorrow for the new \$5 Dress Skirts, of cheviots, serges, camel's hair, brilliantine, and fancy cloths, from demurest to gayest. 57.98 for the new \$8.75 Tailor-made Cheviot Skirts, trimmed with taffeta silk, in newly correct effects.

Dress Waists. \$4.44 tomorrow for the new \$5 Taf-feta Silk Waists. New French effects, black and fancy.

\$7.98 for the \$8.75 SHK Waists, in attractive hemstitched and tucked effects. The newly heautiful pastel

New Wrappers.

896 tomorrow for the 31 Percale Wrappers, spring poems the ma-terial, and note the ruffle shoulders, flounced skirts and braid trimming. \$7.59 tomorrow for the \$8.50 Cash-mere Tea Gowns. Typically French styles, ribbon trimmed. Good value at \$10. New Petticoats.

890 tomorrow for the \$1 Mercerized Silk Skirts, with deep flounce and corded ruffle. Black and colors. \$4.75 for the \$5.50 Taffeta Silk Petti-coats, with 4-inch tucked ruf-fle and tucks above.

Other Garments.

696 for the Palais Royal's new 85c Cambric and Cotton Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, and Corset Covers As good as most si garments.

890 tomorrow for the Palaia Royal's new \$1 Cambric and Cotton Un-dergarments. As good as most cise-where at \$1.25.

### The Palais Royal A. Lisner. G and 11th St.

artistic sensitiveness must command the acere respect of the nations. It is understood that the American artists now in Europe will also contribute to this coun-

The Tenth Annual. There is much hustling and excitement about the local studios at present, for just one week remains in which to finish the important pictures which are to make up the annual exhibition of the Society of

try's exhibit at Paris.

Washington Artists. Discouraging as some of the previous shows have been, the ar at invariably gather themselves together and paint picures for "the annual," and paint them with as much enthusiasm so if they were sure of great things. It is pleasant to record that the prospects this year are more than usually good for a high class exhibition and substantial patronage. Every year the interest grows. The public becomes better acquainted with the new Connecticut Avenue galleries, and each year the attendance is someonat larger

than the last. There has been a wave of prosperity over the country and people seem to be buying pictures. This buying feature is an important matter. Most of our artists depend upon the product of their brush for a living. They set about some picture especially for the exhibition, cutting in

and say that such work is not art and not | picture comes back to the studio unsold worth the doing?

However, notwithstanding these distinguished absentees, it is very evident the collection is selected with great discrimination and judgment, and the American art shown in Paris this year will prove that this country is at last able to present a collection of pictures which for skill and correct the sensitiveness must command the does not care for. The Society of Washdoor The Society of Washdo with the bloom and corners knocked off the new frame it is most discouraging to member them, when the annual salon is opened. No one should buy a picture he does not care for. The Society of Wash-ington Artists is not a charity bazar, but if one finds something there which appeals | although they were really works of art, I

jury and hanging committee will be permitted to enter the gallery until varnish-ing day. Everything points to an unusual-ly fine exhibition, and the artists are to be congratulated upon the flourishing co tion of their society on its tenth birthday. JAMES HENRY MOSER

AN AID TO ANCIENT ART.

How a Picture Dealer Made a Demand for His Wares.

(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.) "Dirt is a great promoter of pleture sales," remarked a New Orleans dealer, rather cynically, the other morning. "For over a year I had a couple of small can-vases on exhibition here in the store, and, if one finds something there which appeals to him he will probably get a good picture, even if the painter is not widely known.

The Clarke sale, and the more recent Evans sale, of American paintings has had an inspiring effect in the art world, and American pictures are beginning to interest the public again. The jury of the Society of Washington Artists is this year to adopt the Paris system and vote by cards, marked "yes" or "no." so that each picture. The gallery is to be locked during the judging and the hanging of the pictures, and no one but members of the jury and hanging committee will be period. because I was mad, but I must confess I was considerably surprised when nobody took up the proposition. Then I had a bright idea. I took the two pictures out of their handsome 'shadow boxes,' slap-ped them into a couple of shabby gilt frames, put back the first price and sent them over to a second-hand store in the Old Quarter. The place I am speaking of its beyond doubt the dirtiest den in town. It is cluttered up with broken furniture, smells like a morgue, and hasn't been swept since the year one, but nevertheless it is a great resort for Northern curio hunters. They imagine they make 'discoveries' there, and, sure enough, in less than a week one of them discovered my paintings and almost dislocated his arm in

getting out his pocketbook before anybody could rush in ahead of him. "My conscience in easy, for he got a bar-gain as it was, but the episode is discour-